A REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

Tuesday, July 12. 1709.

IN our last two *Gazettes*, we have Notices of the Commissioners appointed, and their sitting at St. *Pauls*, to receive Proposals for the settling and employing the poor *Palatines*, of whom I have been long speaking, and shall now conclude.

I would be far from discouraging the receiving these poor People, having already press'd their being settled among us; that I have anger'd you very much—I mean, you busie wise Men, that think your Judgments ought not to be oppos'd, and that think, these People are to eat us up, and starve our Poor.

It is clear, notwithstanding all your Clamour, that it is our Advantage to receive them, or any other Strangers, Protestants, were they ten times as many. But I never said, they cannot be so dispos'd as to make them less our Advantage than they may otherwise be—— Nay, I will not say, they may not be so plac'd as to be ruinous to themselves and us too—— Was there ever Food that would not surfeit, Cordials that would not turn Vomits, or Physick that might not be made Poyson? No doubt, the *Palatines* may be made a Plague to us, if we please—If we are distracted, and resolv'd to pursue our own Mischiefs—— If you would make them all Butchers, or Weavers, or Shoemakers—Or thrust them headlong into our own Manufactures, they would be intollerable, both to us, and I say, unto them-

themſelves alſo—— At leaſt for the preſent.

But what is all this to the Purpoſe? —— Is a Purge leſs uſeful, becauſe it will not be a Plaiſter? Is a Bliſter uſeleſs, becauſe it is not to be drank like a Potion?— Or rather is not our Food to be eaten, becauſe too much would ſurfeit us? Is not our Money uſeful, becauſe it is not to be eaten? —— That Plaiſter, that upon a Sore makes it well, upon a ſound Place will make it ſore— That Food, that upon a full Stomach would gorge and ſurfeit, to an empty Stomach will be Strength and Nouriſhment.

Muſt it be true, that becauſe theſe poor People may not be uſeful every where, they muſt be therefore uſeful no where? Muſt it be true, that becauſe we want no Weavers, that therefore we want no Miners, no Ploughmen, no Husbandry? Does it follow, that becauſe there is no Looms unemploy'd, *I mean that the Trade calls for*, that therefore there is no Land unemploy'd? Tho' *Spittlefields* is full, *New Forreſt* may be empty— I muſt therefore repeat it again.

You may, if you pleaſe, ſo plant theſe People, as to make them a publick Good to us.

You may ſo plant them, that they ſhall not take away one Days Work from our Poor.

You may ſo plant them, as that they ſhall encreaſe the Employment of our own People.

You may ſo plant them, as that they ſhall help to raiſe the Rate of Wages, the Price of Proviſions, and by Conſequence the Value of Lands in thoſe Places, where they are at preſent too low.

You may ſo plant them, as that they ſhall be every Mans Advantage, and no Mans Hinderance.

But take it with you as you go; I cannot be ſo partial as not to ſay it—And it ſtands as my Objection againſt the Project of receiving private Propoſals for employing theſe People.

If you ſet one Man or Woman of them to work on any thing, on which any one Man or Woman was employ'd in here before, unleſs you at the ſame time in Proportion encreaſe the Conſumption of that thing, they are ſo employ'd upon—— You ſo far injure your own People; for that Perſon, ſo before employ'd, muſt ſit ſtill and want Work, or invade ſome other Body's Employment; and that other Body another's, and ſo on, till at laſt one Perſon muſt want Work, that was employ'd before.

This, I preſume, is ſelf-evident—— It is the ſame Argument *indeed*, that I formerly us'd in the Caſe of our Work-houſes —which I never yet heard anſwer'd, and which ſtands as an eternal Objection againſt their being in the leaſt uſeful to our Trade, whatever they may be to our Manners.

I bring this home to our Caſe, and cannot but humbly repreſent it to the Commiſſioners, who now ſit to receive Propoſals; Whoever make Propoſals to receive theſe People into our Manufactures, where others are already employ'd, or into any Buſineſs where our own People are already employ'd—Except they can prove, there is a greater Vent for thoſe Manufactures, than our own Hands can ſupply, or can procure a new Vent for them, which was not known before—Are but Thieves to our Trade—And will bring in the poor People to their own Hurt, and ours too.

I ſhall lay no Streſs on the mutinous Temper of our People—And am far from giving it the leaſt Encouragement; but I muſt add, that we are to conſider their Circumſtances, and they ſhould not be try'd, whether they can be made mutinous or no.

On the other hand, Propoſals may be made, and Ways may be propos'd for the ſettling theſe People, and as many more as you pleaſe——In this Iſland, upon ſuch Employments, and in ſuch Places; and ſo duly proportion'd to themſelves,

That they ſhall employ Land that was never employ'd before.

They ſhall raiſe and produce Proviſions never rais'd or produc'd here before.

They ſhall make Manufactures, and a Vent for them, in Proportion, which was never made before.

They

They ſhall eat no Man's Bread, do no Man's Work, or leſſen no Man's Wages.

They ſhall require many Works to be done for them, which they ſhall be able to pay for with their own Money.

They ſhall wear more Wool than they ſhall raiſe, more Leather than they tann, and more Clothes than they make.

They ſhall encreaſe the Conſumption of your Wool, and conſequently the Circulation of Trade.

They ſhall be every Way your Gain, no Way your Loſs; they ſhall invade none of your Buſineſs, or leſſen none of your Gain.

I ſee no Difficulty in the Way of doing this, and of doing it immediately——— But the Right of Herbage and Common, on the ſeveral Forreſts and Waſtes belonging to her Majeſty in *England*——— And this, tho' the QUEEN cannot invade it, yet if Commiſſioners were immediately nam'd to apply themſelves to it— Equivalents may be offer'd, and Satisfaction ſo made, both to the Landlord, the Tenantry, the Cottager, and the Pariſhes, that theſe Things may be obtain'd by Conſent, which cannot otherwiſe be done but by Act of Parliament.

We ſee daily Inſtances of the like Practice, where Mannors are every Day enclos'd, and ſeparate Parts left as Common for the Benefit of the Poor—And how is it done? —— It is done by Conſent of the Tenantry, every one having his ſeparate Intereſt made up to him, and a Proportion reſerv'd for the Poor.

Nor is there any great Difficulty in this——For pray, otherwiſe than this, how came *England* enclos'd, and the ſeveral Lordſhips, Royalties, and Mannors ſeparated and ſeveral'd from the reſt? —— It once lay all open, as *Scotland* does now, and as ſeveral Places do ſtill——— Thouſands of Mannors are now enclos'd and improv'd, that lay open before; how was it done? —Not by Force, and invading the Properties and Rights of the Tenants and Poor. *No, no, Gentlemen*, our Poor are no ſuch tame Creatures; but it has always been done by Conſent, by Agreement between the Lords and the Copyholders, and the Lords and the Freeholders, who had Right of Common, and between the Lords and the Pariſhes in Behalf of the Poor, and between the Lords and the Cottagers; all which in their ſeveral Capacities have had their reſpective Rights reſerv'd or made up to them in the Encloſure, to their full Satisfaction; and ſo the Mannors have been enclos'd.

And this may be done now without any great Difficulty, and Room made for more People than will come hither, let their Numbers be greater than we can reaſonably imagine.

I need not tell the World where we have ſuch vaſt Extent of Lands unimprov'd and unemploy'd; let them examine,

New Forreſt, and the Forreſt of *Bear* in *Hampſhire*.

Sheerwood in *Nottinghamſhire*.

Forreſt of *Dean*, and Six more in *Worceſterſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

Five Forreſts in the *North*-Riding of *Yorkſhire*.

Seven in *Suſſex*, and the like.

Some of theſe Forreſts are of very large Extent, from 20 to 40 Miles in Length, full of rich Lands, and capable of very great Improvement, but thin of Towns, and very few Inhabitants——— But if improv'd, by planting of People in little Collonies, would preſently become fertile, maintain vaſt Numbers of People, and theſe People be a prodigious Encreaſe to our Wealth and Trade.

If our Ears are not open to ſuch plain Truths as theſe, but we muſt either thruſt theſe Strangers from us, or thruſt them into our own Vitals, where they will wound and deſtroy us and themſelves; I cannot help it: I have diſcharg'd what I undertook, and think, I can ſay no more to it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt publiſh'd,

THE Monthly Miſcellany, or Memoirs for the Curious, for *April.* 1709. Vol. III. Containing, The Armorial Bearings, *&c.* of *Scotland.* A Diſcourſe of Apparitions and Witchcraft. An Eſſay on Duelling. GOD the Efficient Cauſe of Man's Salvation, *&c.* The Virtues of ſeveral Sovereign Plants growing wild about *Saſſafras* River in *Mary-Land.* Sold by *John Morphew* near *Stationers-Hall.* Where may alſo be had the two firſt Volumes, or ſingle Ones to this Time.

*** Thoſe for *May* and *June* will be publiſh'd with all Speed.

☞ MARTEN's ſixth Edition, with great Additions, of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, diſcovering each particular Symptom ſo, as any one may know whether *Infected* or not, its Nature, Conſequence, and true Way of Cure, without Hazard of Reputation and Life in the Hands of *Quacks* and *Pretenders.* Illuſtrated with many remarkable Obſervations, Hiſtories of Cures, Letters, *&c.* His *Appendix* to the ſaid Book, ſhews the Cauſe and Cure of all the ſecret Infirmities, Defects, *&c.* Natural, Accidental, and Venereal, in both Sexes, that defile and ruin Themſelves and Poſterity, obſtruct *Pregnancy*, cauſe *Imbecilities*, *Gleets*, *&c.* in Men; *Weakneſſes*, *Miſcarriages*, *&c.* in Women. By *JOHN MARTEN*, Surgeon. The Book 4 *s.* Appendix 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Sold by *N. Crouch*, in the *Poultry*; *J. Knapton*, in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*; *P. Varenne*, in the *Strand*; and at the Author's Houſe in *Hatton-Garden.* LONDON.

Juſt publiſh'd,

A New Deſcription of the World, delineating *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*; with a Map and Tables of the Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces, and Cities therein, together with a Chronological and Hiſtorical Account of the Emperors, Kings, Princes, Governments, Religion, Languages, Cuſtoms, Commodities, Revolutions, and Rareties thereof. The ſecond Edition. By *H. Curſon*, Gent. Sold by *J. Woodward*, in St. *Chriſtopher's* Church-Yard, in *Threadneedle-Street*

☞ NOtice is hereby given to all Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, That Deane Monteage, *Son of* Stephen Monteage, *late of* London, *Merchant*, (*and Author of the Book Entitul'd*, Debtor and Creditor made Eaſie) *with* Samuel Wiſeback *late of* London, *Merchant*, *have undertaken to adjuſt and balance all Accompts, or Diſputes about Accompts, of what Kind and Nature ſoever, tho' difficult and intricate, to anſwer all Doubts therein, and to ſet the Differences in a clear Light, where Matters of Fact can be known; in ſuch a Manner, that not only the Parties concern'd in them may have full Satisfaction, but alſo any Solicitor in Chancery, or Attorney practiſing in that or any other of Her Majeſty's Courts of Judicature, may be able to lay the true State thereof before Council, on whom upon Occaſion they or one of them are ready to attend. And the ſaid* Deane Monteage *having ſucceeded his Father aforeſaid, as Auditor to the late Dukes of* Buckingham *and* Albemarle, *and ſeveral other Noblemen of this Kingdom for many Years, in examining the Accompts of their Eſtates, as given in by their Bayliffs and Stewards, and thereby hath had much Experience in Affairs of that Nature. They the ſaid* Monteage *and* Wiſeback *offer now to undertake any ſuch Buſineſs, and to keep Books for that Purpoſe, if requir'd. And the ſaid* Samuel Wiſeback *being well ſkill'd in moſt of the* European *Languages, will tranſlate any Foreign Accompts or other Writings into* Engliſh. *All which they will perform at very eaſie Rates. Daily and conſtant Attendance will be given at their Chambers in* Tanfield *Court*, N° 2. *up three Pair of Stairs, in the* Inner-Temple, *LONDON.*

THE Famous LOZENGES, being effectual in all Scorbutick Caſes; they eaſe Pains in the Head and Stomach, cauſe a good Appetite, purifie the Blood, and give ſpeedy Relief in Rheumatiſms, Dropſie, and Gout, and totally deſtroy the very Seed of Worms.

They cure Agues and Fevers of all Sorts, give preſent Eaſe in the Cholick, Stone and Gravel, cleanſe the Body after hard Drinking; as alſo after the Small-Pox, Meaſles, and Child-bearing, and are a more general Gathartick Medicine than any yet known.

Prepar'd only by *R. Owner*, Apothecary, at the Peſtle and Mortar, in *Eaſt Smithfield*